CLAIMS

1. A correction method being adapted to use a normalization circuit, including:

two input lines to which two signals are respectively input;

an addition section which adds offset signals to the two signals which have been respectively input to the two input lines;

a calculation section which divides the difference between the two signals to which the offset signals have been added in the addition section, by the sum of the two signals, to thereby perform normalization; and

an output line which outputs a signal representing the result of the normalization which has been obtained through the calculation section,

and to adjust the values of the offset signals of the normalization circuit to thereby correct the error of the normalization circuit, comprising:

a same-signal pair input step respectively inputting to the two input lines two signals of a same-signal pair that consists of the two signals each having the same signal waveform; and

a difference-adjusting step adjusting the difference between the values of the two offset signals in the addition section to thereby make the value of the signal output from the output line of the normalization circuit, the two input lines

thereof having input thereto the two signals of the same-signal pair, fixed or coincide with a predetermined value.

2. The correction method according to claim 1, comprising:

a fixed-ratio-signal pair input step inputting to the two input lines, after the difference-adjusting step, two signals of a fixed-ratio-signal pair which consists of the two signals in which the ratio between the amplitudes of waveforms is fixed; and

an offset value-adjusting step adjusting each of the two offset signals while the difference between the values of the two offset signals is maintained as is, to thereby make the value of the signal output from the output line of the normalization circuit, the two input lines thereof having input thereto the two signals of the fixed-ratio-signal pair, fixed or coincide with a predetermined value.

3. The correction method according to claim 1, wherein the addition section of the normalization circuit is the one which can set the values of the offset signals only once; and

the difference-adjusting step uses, in substitution for the addition section, a replacement adder which adds the offset signals in place of the addition section; and

the correction method comprises

an offset value-setting step setting the values of the offset signals in the addition section such that they may have the same difference as that between the offset signals to which adjustment has been made by the replacement adder being used

in the difference-adjusting step.

4. The correction method according to claim 2, wherein the addition section of the normalization circuit is the one which can set the values of the offset signals only once; and

the difference-adjusting step and the offset value-adjusting step use, in substitution for the addition section, a replacement adder which adds the offset signals in place of the addition section; and

the correction method comprises

an offset value-setting step setting the values of the offset signals in the addition section such that they may have the same difference as that between the offset signals to which adjustment has been made by the replacement adder being used in the offset value-adjusting step.

5. A correction circuit being adapted to use a normalization circuit, comprising:

two input lines to which two signals are respectively input;

an addition section which adds offset signals to the two signals which have been respectively input to the two input lines;

a calculation section which divides the difference between the two signals to which the offset signals have been added in the addition section, by the sum of the two signals, to thereby perform normalization; and

an output line which outputs an analog signal representing the result of the normalization which has been

obtained through the calculation section,

and to adjust the values of the offset signals of the normalization circuit to thereby correct the error of the normalization circuit, comprising:

a testing signal input section which inputs testing signals to the two input lines; and

an adjusting section which adjusts the values of the offset signals in the addition section correspondingly to the value of the signal output from the output line,

wherein the testing signal input section inputs two signals of a same-signal pair consisting of the two testing signals each have the same signal waveform, and

wherein the adjusting section adjusts the difference between the values of the two offset signals in the addition section, to thereby make the value of the signal output from the output line of the normalization circuit, the two input lines thereof having input thereto the two signals of the same-signal pair, fixed or coincide with a predetermined value.

6. A light information storage apparatus being adapted to access a predetermined information storage medium by using a light, comprising:

a light emission section that emits a light;

a condenser section that causes a light emitted by the light emission section to be focused onto a surface of the predetermined information storage medium;

a light reception section that divides the light reflected by the information storage medium into a plurality

of light rays and thereby outputs a plurality of reception light signals;

a normalization circuit that receives two sets of signals input via two input lines respectively, the two signals being obtained by adding up for each of two sets of signals the plurality of reception light signals output from the light receiving section and classified into the two sets of signals, adds offset signals respectively to the two signals input to the two input lines, divides by the sum of the two signals the difference between the two signals to which the offset signals have been added to thereby perform normalization, and outputs the signal representing the result of the normalization from an output line thereof; and

an adjusting section which, with two signals of a same-signal pair consisting of two signals each having the same signal waveform being input to the normalization circuit via the two input lines, adjusts the difference between the values of the two offset signals in the normalization circuit to thereby make the value of the signal output from the output line fixed or coincide with a predetermined value.